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     FILE 'USPATFULL, CAPLUS, SCISEARCH, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 13:07:01 ON 04 SEP
     2003
L1         10681 FILE USPATFULL
L2         21416 FILE CAPLUS
L3         18885 FILE SCISEARCH
L4         19144 FILE EMBASE
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L5         70126 S MMP OR MMP1 OR MMP-1 OR COLLAGENASE OR (DERMAL(1W) MATRIX(2W)
L6          1611 FILE USPATFULL
L7           103 FILE CAPLUS
L8           251 FILE SCISEARCH
L9           487 FILE EMBASE
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L10         2452 S (SCARRING OR SCAR? OR CICATRIZAT? ) AND ACNE?
L11          198 FILE USPATFULL
L12            9 FILE CAPLUS
L13            0 FILE SCISEARCH
L14            0 FILE EMBASE
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L15          207 S L5 AND L10

     FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:22:13 ON 04 SEP 2003
L16          198 S L11
L17         3953 S (QUERCETIN OR GENISTEIN OR FLAVON?)
L18           23 S L16 AND L17
L19        10783 S L5 OR (MATRIX METALLOPROTEASE?)
L20        10783 S L19 (1S) L19
L21           23 S L19 (1S) L17
L22        91871 S METALLOPROTEASE OR MMP!! OR MP!! OR MMP OR MP OR COLLAGENASE

=> save all
ENTER NAME OR (END):lmmpscartx/l
L# LIST L1-L22 HAS BEEN SAVED AS 'LMMPSCARTX/L'

=>
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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:06:22 ON 04 SEP 2003)

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     2003
L1         10681 FILE USPATFULL
L2         21416 FILE CAPLUS
L3         18885 FILE SCISEARCH
L4         19144 FILE EMBASE
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L5         70126 S MMP OR MMP1 OR MMP-1 OR COLLAGENASE OR (DERMAL(1W) MATRIX(2W)
L6          1611 FILE USPATFULL
L7           103 FILE CAPLUS
L8           251 FILE SCISEARCH
L9           487 FILE EMBASE
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L10         2452 S (SCARRING OR SCAR? OR CICATRIZAT? ) AND ACNE?
L11          198 FILE USPATFULL
L12            9 FILE CAPLUS
L13            0 FILE SCISEARCH
L14            0 FILE EMBASE
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L15          207 S L5 AND L10

     FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:22:13 ON 04 SEP 2003
L16          198 S L11
L17         3953 S (QUERCETIN OR GENISTEIN OR FLAVON?)
L18           23 S L16 AND L17
L19        10783 S L5 OR (MATRIX METALLOPROTEASE?)
L20        10783 S L19 (1S) L19
L21           23 S L19 (1S) L17
L22        91871 S METALLOPROTEASE OR MMP!! OR MP!! OR MMP OR MP OR COLLAGENASE
                 SAVE ALL LMMPSCARTX/L
L23         2387 S L10 OR CICATRI?
L24         1677 S (SCARRING OR SCAR? OR CICATRI? ) AND ACNE?
L25        59032 S (SCARRING OR SCAR? OR CICATRI? )
L26          294 S L25 (1S) L22
L27          132 S L25 (20A) L22
L28            0 S L27 (2S) (FLAVON? OR NARIGENIN OR QUERCETIN OR GENISTEIN)
L29            5 S L27 AND (FLAVON? OR NARIGENIN OR QUERCETIN OR GENISTEIN)

=> s (narigenin or quercetin or genistein)/clm
L30          410 (NARIGENIN OR QUERCETIN OR GENISTEIN)/CLM

=> s l30 and (l24 or l25 or l22 )
L31           71 L30 AND (L24 OR L25 OR L22 )

=> s l30 and (l24  )
L32           13 L30 AND (L24

=> d 1-13 hit, ibib
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cicatrization

1. The process of scar formation.

2. The healing of a wound otherwise than by first intention.

(05 Mar 2000)

Previous: cicatricotomy, cicatrisation, cicatrix, cicatrix, hypertrophic, cicatrizant
Next: cicatrization atelectasis, ciclopirox olamine, cicutoxin, cidofovir

L27 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AB A pharmaceutical compn. for **treatment** of liver cirrhosis, interstitial lung disease, chronic renal failure, **scars**, scleroderma, arteriosclerosis, and rheumatoid arthritis contains a substance which inhibits HSP47 prodn., selected from a malt ext., a **flavonoid** compd., a protein-bound polysaccharide from Coriolus versicolor, a paeoniflorin deriv., a tocopherol deriv., and a ferulic acid deriv. HSP47 is apparently involved in processing of procollagen to collagen. The compn. can efficiently improve the physiol. condition of a patient exhibiting overprodn. of the extracellular matrix, and is useful for preventing or treating various diseases accompanied with abnormal growth of the vascularization. Thus, HSP47 prodn. by human uterus cancer cell line HeLa S3 was inhibited in vitro by paeoniflorin (100 mM), .alpha.-tocopherol (20 .mu.M), and ferulic acid (100 .mu.M).

AN 1996:746408 CAPLUS

DN 126:14769

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 742012	A2	19961113	EP 1996-107224	19960508
	EP 742012	A3	19990908		
	R: DE, FR, GB, NL				
	JP 08301757	A2	19961119	JP 1995-136028	19950510
	JP 08301784	A2	19961119	JP 1995-136029	19950510
	JP 2892300	B2	19990517		
	JP 09012459	A2	19970114	JP 1995-186302	19950629
	JP 3003978	B2	20000131		
	JP 09040556	A2	19970210	JP 1995-210935	19950727
	JP 09040553	A2	19970210	JP 1995-211274	19950728
	JP 2933511	B2	19990816		
	CA 2175985	AA	19961111	CA 1996-2175985	19960507
	AU 9652140	A1	19961219	AU 1996-52140	19960507
	AU 689036	B2	19980319		

L29 ANSWER 37 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN

AB A tissue treatment composition, especially an adhesive composition comprises (i) fibrin or fibrinogen and (ii) a biodegradable and biocompatible polymer capable of forming a viscous aqueous solution. In addition to glueing, the tissue adhesive composition may be used for slow-release of a drug incorporated into it or for anti-adherence purposes, for **wound** healing, etc.

SUMM The use of blood coagulating substances for stopping bleedings and for sealing **wounds** has been known for a long time. Thus, the hemostatic effect of fibrin powder was reported about 80 years ago, and attempts were made to employ fibrin or fibrin patches to stop bleeding in brain and general surgery.

SUMM Similarly, compositions according to the invention which include hyaluronic acid (or other polysaccharides), may also comprise a hyaluronidase inhibitor such as one or more **flavonoids** (or corresponding inhibitors for other polysaccharides) in order to prevent premature degradation (i.e. to prolong the duration) of the hyaluronic acid component by hyaluronidase which is always present in the surrounding tissues. The hyaluronic acid may, as mentioned above, be crosslinked, a commercially available example being Hylan.RTM. (trademark, available from Biomatrix, Ritchfield, N.Y., USA). The hyaluronic acid compositions may e.g. have the form of gels, solutions, etc.

SUMM (ii) Glueing. Due to its adhesive properties the fibrin sealant atraumatically connects tissues by forming a strong joint between them and adapts uneven **wound** surfaces. This glueing effect is increased by fibronectin being bound to exposed collagen.

SUMM (iii) **Wound** healing. The fibrin sealant promotes the ingrowth of fibroblasts which in combination with efficient hemostasis and adhesion between the **wound** surfaces provides for an improved healing process. **Wound** healing promoted by fibrin sealants results in strong scar formation and does not prevent the formation of adhesions. The use of the compositions according to the invention as an anti-adherence/**wound** healing composition does, however, result in a normal (regenerative) tissue rather than scar tissue, i.e. optimal **wound** healing. Furthermore, such compositions also reduce the inflammatory response as appears from the test results reported in Table 4 below.

SUMM It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved fibrin glue which is devoid of the above low viscosity problem, and which promotes **wound** healing without scar formation or development of adhesions. This object is achieved by including in a fibrin glue composition of the above mentioned type a viscosity increasing amount of a biodegradable and biocompatible polymer capable of forming a viscous aqueous solution. In accordance with the present invention it has thus been found that by the addition of such a viscosity enhancing polymer, the glue composition will obtain a viscosity adequate to facilitate and improve the handling and application thereof, while not negatively affecting the favourable properties of the fibrin glue. For **wound** healing and anti-adherence purposes the adhesive properties may, however, be less pronounced, or even missing.

SUMM Still another use form of the present tissue treatment composition is a **wound** healing and an anti-adherence composition, the high molecular composition conferring such adherence-preventing properties to the composition that it may be used for preventing the adherence of adjacent tissues in surgical procedures. Related to such anti-adherence use is the use of the present tissue treatment composition for **wound** healing. By, for example, glueing **wound** edges

with the tissue treatment, neat scars will be obtained. Further, cellular transplants, in particular dermal transplants, will heal faster. This would, of course, be of particular interest in plastic surgery.

DETD The visco-elastic properties of sodium hyaluronate has lead to its clinical use as spacer and to facilitate operative procedures in the field of eye surgery. It has also been demonstrated to be biologically active in enhancing epithelial regeneration of the ear tympanic membrane and to inhibit the ingrowth of vascular endothelial cells. Further, it plays a role in **wound** healing, influencing the migration of granulation tissue cells and reduces the amount of adhesions formed after surgery. The bioavailability of sodium hyaluronate per se is, however, limited due to its rapid turnover and short half-life.

DETD In another variation the matrix material is impregnated with the thrombin, and the blood coagulation substance is added together with the viscosity enhancing polymer at the time of use. Such a non-woven fabric may, for example, be a glycoprotein, such as collagen (preferably porous), globulin, myoglobulin, casein or albumin; gelatin; silk fibroin or a polysaccharide, such as cellulose; or mixtures thereof. Such an embodiment will, for instance, be particularly useful for stopping bleedings and covering **wounds**. It is to be noted, however, that, as will be readily understood, for anti-adherence purposes a material like collagen having adhesion enhancing properties would not be appropriate; cellulose e.g. being a more suitable material in this respect. Such an impregnated fiat material is advantageously provided in lyophilized form.

DETD As already mentioned above the present tissue treatment composition, e.g. in any one of the above described embodiments, may be used for the application of a pharmaceutically active substance. By incorporating a drug, such as an antibiotic, a growth factor, etc. into the tissue adhesive it will be enclosed in the fibrin network formed upon application of the tissue adhesive. It will thereby be ensured that the drug is kept at the site of application while being controllably released from the composition, e.g. when used as ocular drops, a **wound** healing preparation, etc.

DETD It should be emphasized that the compositions are not restricted to the adhesive properties, but non-adhesive compositions are also included, especially when the compositions primarily are intended for **wound** healing. The latter compositions may in particular include non-adhesive proteins such as albumin and/or growth factors. Substantially non-adhesive compositions may also be obtained when the polymer part of the composition inhibits the adhesive properties of the protein part. It should in this context be emphasized that the invention comprises both adhesive and substantially non-adhesive compositions, although it has for simplicity reasons often has been referred to as an "adhesive" in this specification, including the Examples.

DETD In the following the invention will be described in more detail by way of non-limiting examples. In one example the gluing properties of an embodiment of the tissue adhesive composition are tested in animal experiments, reference being made to the accompanying drawing in which the only figure is a schematic side view of a clamped vessel with three sutures. A second example describes the preparation of another embodiment of tissue adhesive composition. A third example illustrates the use of the tissue treatment composition as a controlled release preparation, and a fourth example shows the properties of the tissue treatment composition as an anti-adhesion and **wound** healing promoting agent.

DETD The patency was tested 20 minutes after completion of the anastomosis with Aucland's patent test (Aucland R. D., Microsurgery Practice Manual, 2nd Ed. 1980, Mosby, St. Louis). The **skin** was then closed with interrupted sutures and the animals were allowed to awaken from the anaesthesia.

DETD The rats were kept on their backs for 20 minutes after application of

the mixture to assure that parietal and visceral surfaces were not in contact during the setting of the glue. The abdomen and **skin** were then closed in layers with a running 4.0 Dexon suture. The animals were sacrificed after 48 days. The abdomen was re-exposed through a midline incision and the adhesions were evaluated. The occurrence and the area of adhesions developed were expressed in percent of the initial serosal damage.

DETD The combined treatment with hyaluronate and fibrin glue thus completely abolished the development of adhesions, something that has so far not been achieved with either treatment alone (Lindenberg S., et al., Acta Chit, Scand. 151:525-527, 1985; and Amiel D., et al., J. Hand. Surg. (Am) 14:837-843, 1989). The mechanisms behind this finding are unclear. The fact that hyaluronate is kept at the location of trauma for a longer period of time as well as the changed composition of the fibrin clot seems to optimize the conditions for **wound** healing and prevent the formation of excessive scar tissue.

DETD Furthermore, the composition also markedly reduced the inflammatory reaction, which indicates that the **wound** healing is induced by regeneration rather than formation of scar tissue and shrinkage.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A tissue treatment composition to promote **wound** healing and **reduce scar** formation consisting essentially of i) a fibrin glue component comprising fibrin or fibrinogen, Factor XIII, thrombin, bivalent calcium, and ii) a hyaluronic acid component which is hyaluronic acid, crosslinked hyaluronic acid, or a salt thereof; wherein the hyaluronic acid component is present in a sufficient amount so that an aqueous solution formed from said composition has a viscosity of about 500 to about 1,000,000 cP.

2. A tissue treatment composition to promote **wound** healing and **reduce scar** formation consisting essentially of Factor XIII, thrombin, bivalent calcium, and fibrin or fibrinogen, and a hyaluronic acid component which is hyaluronic acid, crosslinked hyaluronic acid, or a salt thereof; wherein the hyaluronic acid component is present in a sufficient amount so that an aqueous solution formed from said composition has a viscosity of about 500 to about 1,000,000 cP.

3. A tissue treatment composition to promote **wound** healing and **reduce scar** formation consisting essentially of Factor XIII, thrombin, bivalent calcium, and fibrin or fibrinogen; at least one protein which promotes **wound** healing; and a hyaluronic acid component which is hyaluronic acid, crosslinked hyaluronic acid, or a salt thereof; wherein the hyaluronic acid component is present in a sufficient amount so that an aqueous solution formed from said composition has a viscosity of about 500 to about 1,000,000 cP.

4. A tissue treatment composition according to claim 3 wherein wherein said protein which promotes **wound** healing is selected from the group consisting of fibronectin, aprotinin and plasminogen.

7. A method of promoting tissue **wound** healing which comprises administering to a tissue **wound** an effective amount of a composition according to claim 2.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:42642 USPATFULL
TITLE: Tissue treatment composition comprising fibrin or fibrinogen and biodegradable and biocompatible polymer
INVENTOR(S): Wadstrom, Jonas, Dag Hammarskjolds vag 281, S-756 52 Uppsala, Sweden

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5631011		19970520

	WO 9222312	19921223	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-162078	19940207	(8)
	WO 1992-SE441	19920617	
		19940207	PCT 371 date
		19940207	PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	SE 1991-1853	19910617

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kishore, Gollamudi S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Bacon & Thomas
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 683
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=>

cell spreading and movement, **genistein** and KN-62 were ineffective at the concentrations used at blocking either cellular response, and Wortmannin was more effectve at blocking spreading that cell motility.

CLM What is claimed is:

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the method is used to analyze the effect of a test compound on cell spreading associated with a condition selected from the group consisting of tumor growth and metastasis, angiogenesis, thrombosis, restenosis, vascular overgrowth during macular degeneration, foam cell formation, inflammatory diseases, **wound** healing, **scar reduction**, and neurodegenerative diseases.

20. The method of claim 9, wherein the method is used to analyze the effect of a test compound on cell spreading associated with a condition selected from the group consisting of tumor growth and metastasis, angiogenesis, thrombosis, restenosis, vascular overgrowth during macular degeneration, foam cell formation, inflammatory diseases, **wound** healing, **scar reduction**, and neurodegenerative diseases.

22. The method of claim 14, wherein the method is used to analyze the effect of a test compound on cell spreading associated with a condition selected from the group consisting of tumor growth and metastasis, angiogenesis, thrombosis, restenosis, vascular overgrowth during macular degeneration, foam cell formation, inflammatory diseases, **wound** healing, **scar reduction**, and neurodegenerative diseases.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:205582 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	System for cell-based screening		
INVENTOR(S):	Sammak, Paul, Pittsburgh, PA, United States Duensing, Thomas D., Gibsonia, PA, United States Rubin, Richard A., Pittsburgh, PA, United States		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001041347	A1	20011115
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-733273	A1	20001208 (9)
	NUMBER		DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-170087P		19991209 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	McDONNELL BOEHNEN, HULBERT & BERGHOFF, 300 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL, 60606		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	23		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	29 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	3933		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L35 ANSWER 7 OF 192 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1996:367739 CAPLUS
DN 125:19043
TI Bioadhesive-**wound** healing composition
IN Leung, Sau-Hung S.; Martin, Alain
PA Warner-Lambert Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 159 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K045-06
ICS A61K031-355
ICI A61K031-355, A61K031-20, A61K031-19
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 28

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9606640	A1	19960307	WO 1995-US8568	19950707
	W: AU, CA, JP, MX, NZ, SG				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 5658956	A	19970819	US 1995-445824	19950522
	AU 9530045	A1	19960322	AU 1995-30045	19950707
	AU 707353	B2	19990708		
	EP 779820	A1	19970625	EP 1995-926209	19950707
	R: BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI				
	JP 10505057	T2	19980519	JP 1996-508729	19950707
	ZA 9507245	A	19970630	ZA 1995-7245	19950829
PRAI	US 1994-298521	A	19940830		
	US 1995-445824	A	19950522		
	US 1991-663500	B1	19910301		
	US 1993-53922	B2	19930426		
	WO 1995-US8568	W	19950707		

AB The present invention pertains to therapeutic bioadhesive-**wound** healing compns. useful for treating **wounds** and increasing the proliferation and resuscitation rate of mammalian cells. The compns. comprise a bioadhesive agent and a therapeutically effective amt. of a **wound** healing compn. In one embodiment the **wound** healing compn. comprises (a) pyruvate; (b) an antioxidant; and (c) a mixt. of satd. and unsatd. fatty acids. The therapeutic bioadhesive-**wound** healing compns. may further comprise medicaments such as antiviral agents, antikeratolytic agents, anti-inflammatory agents, antifungal agents, antibacterial agents, immunostimulating agents, and the like. The bioadhesive-**wound** healing compns. may be utilized in a wide variety of pharmaceutical products. This invention also relates to methods for prepg. and using the bioadhesive-**wound** healing compns. and the pharmaceutical products in which the compns. may be used.

ST **wound** healing bioadhesive topical pharmaceutical

IT Peptides, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antibiotics; bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Anesthetics
Antibiotics
Antihistaminics
Antioxidants
Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Cell proliferation
Cytotoxic agents
Fungicides and Fungistats
Immunostimulants
Inflammation inhibitors
Nutrients
Sunscreens

Virucides and Virustats
Wound healing
Wound healing promoters
(bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Carotenes and Carotenoids
Fatty acids, biological studies
Lecithins
Sulfonamides
Tallow
Waxes and Waxy substances
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Burn
(drugs for relief of; bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT **Acne**
(drugs for treatment of; bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Interferons
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(.alpha.-n3; bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Immunostimulants
(adjuvants, Freund's, bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Glycosides
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amino, bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Antibiotics
(aminoglycoside, bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(animal, bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(bioadhesive, bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Therapeutics
(chemo-, bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(chicken, bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Medical goods
(dressings, bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(evening primrose, bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(horse, bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Prostaglandins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors, bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Antibiotics

(macrolide, bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Lactones
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(macrolides, bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT **Skin**, disease
(**scar**, **reducing** agents; bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sheep, bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(swine, bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(topical, bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(unsatd., bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
Waxes and Waxy substances
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vegetable, bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(whale, bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-78-2, Aspirin 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-06-5, Cortisone 53-86-1, Indomethacin 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 57-10-3, Hexadecanoic acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Octadecanoic acid, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-62-5, Chlortetracycline 57-92-1, Streptomycin, biological studies 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 59-01-8, Kanamycin 59-02-9, .alpha.-Tocopherol 59-87-0, Nitrofurazone 60-33-3, 9,12-Octadecadienoic acid (Z,Z)-, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 61-33-6, Penicillin G, biological studies 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 67-20-9, Nitrofurantoin 67-45-8, Furazolidone 68-26-8, **Retinol** 69-53-4, Ampicillin 69-72-7, biological studies 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 79-57-2, Oxytetracycline 79-80-1, 3,4-Didehydroretinol 83-43-2, Methyl prednisolone 87-08-1, Penicillin V 89-57-6, Mesalamine 99-26-3, Bismuth subgallate 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 110-44-1, Sorbic acid 112-80-1, 9-Octadecenoic acid (Z)-, biological studies 113-24-6, Sodium pyruvate 114-07-8, Erythromycin 118-60-5, 2-Ethylhexyl salicylate 119-13-1, .delta.-Tocopherol 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 127-17-3, Pyruvic acid, biological studies 131-57-7, Oxybenzone 134-09-8, Menthyl anthranilate 143-07-7, Dodecanoic acid, biological studies 147-24-0, Diphenhydramine hydrochloride 148-03-8, .beta.-Tocopherol 153-61-7, Cephalothin 302-79-4, Tretinoin 328-50-7, .alpha.-Ketoglutaric acid 373-49-9, Palmitoleic acid 432-70-2, .alpha.-Carotene 443-48-1, Metronidazole 463-40-1, Linolenic acid 472-92-4, .delta.-Carotene 472-93-5, .gamma.-Carotene 506-12-7, Margaric acid 506-30-9, Arachidic acid 544-63-8, Tetradecanoic acid, biological studies 544-64-9, Myristoleic acid 552-94-3, Salsalate 564-25-0, Doxycycline 600-22-6, Methyl pyruvate 637-58-1, Pramoxine hydrochloride 665-66-7, Amantadine

hydrochloride 1002-84-2, Pentadecanoic acid 1344-85-0, Bismuth aluminate 1403-66-3, Gentamycin 1404-04-2, Neomycin 1405-87-4, Bacitracin 1406-05-9, Penicillin 1406-11-7, Polymyxin 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 1406-18-4D, Vitamin E, esters and salts 1981-50-6, Margaroleic acid 2134-78-3 2922-61-4, Lithium pyruvate 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 4151-33-1, Potassium pyruvate 5466-77-3, Ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 5536-17-4, Vidarabine 5593-20-4, Betamethasone dipropionate 6197-30-4, Octocrylene 6385-02-0, Meclofenamate sodium 6506-37-2, Nimorazole 6829-55-6, Tocotrienol 6969-49-9, Octyl salicylate 6998-60-3, Rifamycin 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene 7616-22-0, .gamma.-Tocopherol 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-97-8, Polycarbophil 9004-32-4, Sodium CM-cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 10504-35-5, D-Ascorbic acid 11103-57-4, Vitamin A 11111-12-9D, Cephalosporin, derivs. 13463-67-7, Titania, biological studies 14882-18-9, Bismuth subsalicylate 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15686-71-2, Cephalexin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 17407-37-3, Vitamin E succinate 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 18983-79-4, Magnesium pyruvate 19387-91-8, Tinidazole 21245-02-3, Padimate o 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22494-42-4, Diflunisal 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 25655-41-8, Povidone iodine 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 29204-02-2, Gadoleic acid 30516-87-1, Zidovudine 34597-40-5, Fenoprofen calcium 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 36791-04-5, Ribavirin 38194-50-2, Sulindac 41340-25-4, Etodolac 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 52009-14-0, Calcium pyruvate 57644-54-9, Bismuth subcitrate 58817-05-3 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 63585-09-1, Foscarnet sodium 64425-90-7, Choline magnesium trisalicylate, biological studies 64872-76-0, Butoconazole 65899-73-2, Tioconazole 71276-50-1 74103-07-4, Ketorolac tromethamine 81686-75-1 96436-87-2, Octyl p-methoxycinnamate 107910-75-8, Ganciclovir sodium 149732-45-6, Propanoic acid, 2-oxo-, zinc salt 152521-52-3, Betafectin
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT 9001-08-5, Cholinesterase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; bioadhesive, topical **wound** healing compns. contg. pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

=>

L35 ANSWER 6 OF 192 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1997:168537 CAPLUS
DN 126:162274
TI Novel uses for thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compounds
IN Lavin, Thomas N.; Vahlquist, Anders B.
PA Karo Bio Ab, Swed.; Lavin, Thomas N.; Vahlquist, Anders B.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 59 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K007-48
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 2, 62
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9640048	A2	19961219	WO 1996-US9975	19960607
	WO 9640048	A3	19971113		
	W: AU, CA, JP, KP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	CA 2223720	AA	19961219	CA 1996-2223720	19960607
	AU 9664769	A1	19961230	AU 1996-64769	19960607
	EP 831769	A2	19980401	EP 1996-924268	19960607
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	JP 11508241	T2	19990721	JP 1996-502122	19960607
	US 6221911	B1	20010424	US 1998-973627	19980309
	US 6380255	B1	20020430	US 2000-617052	20000714
	US 2002123521	A1	20020905	US 2002-81397	20020225
PRAI	US 1995-481698	A	19950607		
	WO 1996-US9975	W	19960607		
	US 1998-973627	A2	19980309		
	US 2000-617052	A3	20000714		

AB This invention relates to the use of topically applied thyroid hormones and thyroid hormone-like compds. which are receptor binding ligands, either agonists or antagonists, to improve the appearance of the **skin** and underlying s.c. fat and improve certain medical conditions when applied topically. These compds. can be used to treat **skin** conditions such as stria, cellulite, roughened **skin**, actinic **skin** damage, intrinsically aged **skin**, photodamaged **skin**, lichen planus, ichthyosis, **acne**, psoriasis, wrinkled **skin**, and to diminish the size and improve the appearance of **skin** scarring from surgical or naturally occurring **wounds**, and to **reduce** the incidence of hyperkeratotic **scarring**. These hormones or hormone analogs will also increase the rate of epithelization and collagen prodn. The thyroid agonists and antagonists may also promote differentiation and amelioration of dedifferentiated **skin** premalignant lesions. The thyroid agonists and antagonists can be active in all organisms which contain the thyroid hormone receptors, notably amphibians, birds and subjects. Combination with Vitamin D analogs, glucocorticoids and **retinoids** will potentiate and modify the effects of the thyroid hormones for increased benefit. Side effects of thyroid hormones which occur when the hormone is given orally and prevent usefulness for the above conditions are prevented when the hormone is topically applied.

ST thyroid hormone receptor agonist antagonist topical; **skin** disorder topical thyroid hormone

IT **Skin**, disease
(aging; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT Thyroid hormone receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(agonists or antagonists; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid

hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT Dermatitis
(atopic; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT **Skin**, disease
(atrophy, corticosteroid; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT **Skin**
(cellulite; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT **Acne**
(chlor-, occupational; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(emulsions; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT **Skin**
(epithelium, formation of, enhancement of; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT Collagens, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(formation of; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT **Skin**, disease
Skin, disease
(hyperkeratosis; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT **Skin**, disease
(ichthyosis; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT Cell differentiation
(inducers; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT **Skin**, disease
(lichen planus; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(liposomes; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT **Skin**, disease
(pityriasis; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(redn. of s.c., dermal, and subdermal; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT **Skin**, disease
(scar; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT Connective tissue
(scleroderma; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(solns.; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(sprays; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT **Skin**, disease
(striae atrophicae; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT **Acne**

Cosmetics
Eczema
Psoriasis
Seborrhea
Skin, disease
Wound healing promoters
(topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT Thyroid hormones
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
Glucocorticoids
Retinoids
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT **Skin**, disease
(wrinkle; topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT 51-24-1 51-26-3, Triprop 51-48-9, Tetraiodothyronine, biological studies 51-49-0 67-30-1, 3,5,3',5'-Tetraiodothyroacetic acid 70-40-6, 3,3'-Diiodothyronine 271-89-6D, Benzofuran, derivs., iodinated 1041-01-6, 3,5-Diiodothyronine 2614-70-2 3571-49-1, Thyroxamine 4192-14-7, 3',5'-Diiodothyronine 4604-41-5, L-3,3'-Diiodothyronine 4731-88-8, Triiodothyronamine 4732-82-5 5714-08-9, D-Tyrosine, O-(4-hydroxy-3-iodophenyl)-3,5-diiodo- 5817-39-0, 3,3',5'-Triiodothyronine 6138-47-2, 3,5,3'-Triiodo-L-thyronine hydrochloride 6893-02-3, Triiodothyronine 10402-56-9 13811-11-5 22554-41-2, L-Tyrosine, O-(4-hydroxy-3,5-diiodophenyl)-3,5-diiodo-, hydrochloride 26384-44-1 35456-56-5 35456-57-6 35897-89-3 39846-93-0, Tetraprop 54914-53-3, 3,5,3'-Triiodo-L-thyronine methyl ester 78007-80-4 85828-81-5 90937-08-9 95940-19-5 103680-19-9 105170-17-0 105170-19-2 107033-51-2 119518-30-8 119589-50-3 120130-06-5 120130-07-6 120130-08-7 120130-09-8 120130-10-1 120130-11-2 120130-14-5 120130-25-8 147017-39-8 147030-47-5 147030-50-0 147030-51-1 186901-49-5 186901-51-9 186901-53-1 186901-56-4 186901-64-4 186901-66-6 186901-67-7 186901-68-8 186901-69-9 186901-70-2 186901-71-3 186901-72-4 186901-73-5 186901-74-6 186901-75-7 186901-76-8 186901-77-9 186901-78-0 186901-79-1 186901-80-4 186901-81-5 186901-82-6 186901-83-7 186901-84-8 186901-85-9 186901-86-0
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT 67-97-0, Vitamin D3 302-79-4, **Retinoic** acid 378-44-9, Betamethasone 1406-16-2D, Vitamin D, analogs
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

IT 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone-like compds. for treatment of **skin** disorders)

L32 ANSWER 13 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM There is increasing interest in introducing vitamins such as vitamins A, B, C, D, E and F (essential fatty acids), as well as other active agents, into cosmetic and/or dermatological compositions with a view to providing specific treatments against, for example, excessive weight, skin aging, dry skin, skin pigmentation, **acne** and certain skin diseases (psoriasis) or, alternatively, in order to promote the **cicatrization** (**scar** formation) and/or restructuring of the skin.

SUMM In addition, vitamin A or retinol, and also hydroxy acids, are known to combat aging. Furthermore, vitamin A is known to effect **cicatrization** of the skin.

DETD The composition according to the invention consists especially of a cosmetic and/or dermatological composition for the cosmetic and/or dermatological treatment of the skin. This composition makes it possible to combat, for example, skin aging, free radicals or skin blotches, dry skin, **acne** and/or certain skin diseases (dermatitis, psoriasis). This composition may also be used to promote collagen synthesis or promote soothing following an activation of certain skin enzymes induced by stresses (oxidative or pollution-induced), as well as for the **cicatrization** of wounds.

CLM What is claimed is:

9. The composition of claim 8, wherein said first precursor is a C.sub.3 to C.sub.6 vitamin or **quercetin** monosaccharide, and said second precursor is selected from the group consisting of ascorbic acid phosphates, retinol phosphates, tocopherol nicotinates, retinol palmitates, ascorbic acid palmitates, tocopherol acetates, retinol acetates, ascorbic acid acetates, retinol propionates, ascorbic acid propionates, **quercetin** palmitates, **quercetin** acetates, **quercetin** propionates, **quercetin** ferulates, and mixtures thereof.

20. A method for treating skin aging, skin depigmentation, dry skin or **acne**, for promoting collagen synthesis, for absorbing skin free radicals, or promoting the soothing of the skin, comprising contacting skin with the composition of claim 1.

21. A method for the **cicatrizing** dermatological treatment of wounds, comprising contacting a dermatological wound with the composition of claim 1.

23. The composition of claim 22, wherein said skin active agent is selected from the group consisting of vitamin A, vitamin C, vitamin E, lactic acid, **quercetin** and retinol.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:18146 USPATFULL
TITLE: Stabilized cosmetic or dermatological composition containing several precursors of the same active agent in order to maximize its release, and use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Bernard, Dominique, Paris, France
Nguyen, Quang Lan, Antony, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5607921		19970304
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-380977		19950131 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: FR 1994-1031 19940131
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hollinden, Gary E.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Lee, Howard C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 28
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 479
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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L12 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1998:719141 CAPLUS
DN 129:339881
TI Phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, preparation thereof, pharmaceutical compositions containing them, and therapeutic methods of use
IN Pikul, Stanislaw; McDow-Dunham, Kelly Lynn; De, Biswanath; Taiwo, Yetunde Olabisi
PA The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SO U.S., 21 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-16
ICS A61K031-38; A61K031-40; A61K031-44
NCL 514620000
CC 1-12 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 29, 63
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 5830915	A	19981103	US 1997-918950	19970826
PRAI US 1997-918950		19970826		

OS MARPAT 129:339881
AB Compds. are provided which are useful as inhibitors of matrix metalloproteases, and which are effective in treating conditions characterized by excess activity of these enzymes. In particular, the invention relates to a compds. HONHC(O)CH(R2)N(R1)P(O)(R3)(R4) (R1 = H, alkyl, alkynylalkyl, alkenylalkyl, etc.; R2 = H, alkyl, alkynyl, alkenyl, etc.; R3 = alkyl cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, etc.; R4 = alkyl, alkoxy, arylalkyl, etc.), a stereoisomer or enantiomer thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or biohydrolyzable alkoxyamide, ester acyloxyamide, imide or deriv. thereof. Also disclosed are compds., pharmaceutical compns. and methods of treating diseases characterized by matrix metalloprotease activity using these compds. or the pharmaceutical compns. contg. them.
ST phosphinic acid amide prepn **MMP** inhibitor; metalloproteinase inhibitor phosphinic acid amide prepn; therapeutic **MMP** inhibitor phosphinic acid amide
IT Intestine, disease
(Crohn's; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Artery
(angioplasty, restenosis; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Antiarteriosclerotics
(antiatherosclerotics; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Artery
(aorta, aneurism; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Aneurysm
(aorta; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Dermatitis
(atopic; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Bronchi
(bronchitis; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors,

prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Heart, disease
(cardiomyopathy; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(chewing gums; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Lung, disease
(chronic obstructive; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Eye
(cornea, healing; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Eye, disease
Eye, disease
Eye, disease
(cornea, ulcer; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Antiulcer agents
(corneal ulceration; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Gingiva
Periodontium
(disease; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Intestine, disease
(diverticulitis; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Skin, disease
(epidermolysis bullosa; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Heart, disease
(failure; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Gingiva
(gingivitis; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT **Acne**
(inflammation; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Intestine, disease
(inflammatory; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(inhalants; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Reperfusion
(injury; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(joint replacements, loosening, prevention; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Dental materials and appliances
(loosening, prevention; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(lozenges; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Eye, disease
(macula, degeneration; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)

IT Antitumor agents
(metastasis; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(ophthalmic; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Pancreas, disease
(pancreatitis; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; phosphinic acid amides as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors, prepn., pharmaceutical compns., and therapeutic methods)
IT Anti-inflammatory agents
Anti-ischemic agents
Antiarthritics
Antiasthmatics
Antirheumatic agents
Antitumor agents
Cachexia
Cardiovascular agents
Drug delivery systems
Eye, disease

L18 ANSWER 12 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:4510 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Low intensity light therapy for the manipulation of fibroblast, and fibroblast-derived mammalian cells and collagen
INVENTOR(S):	McDaniel, David H., Virginia Beach, VA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003004556	A1	20030102
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-119772	A1	20020411 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-819081, filed on 15 Feb 2001, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US 1998-203178, filed on 30 Nov 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6283956

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

CLM What is claimed is:

8. A method for inhibiting degradation of collagen by subMED UV-induction of **MMPs** in human skin which comprises providing an effective amount of at least one ingredient selected from the group consisting of an **MMP**-inhibiting retinoid, N-acetyl cysteine, glutathione, 2-futrildioxime, vitamin C, a **flavone** or an isoflavone, and mixtures thereof, formulating said at least one ingredient in a dermatologically acceptable carrier, and applying the formulation to the skin at least eight hours prior to exposure to said subMED UV radiation.

18. The method of claim 2, wherein the **MMP** inhibitor is isoflavone (**genistein**) or **flavon**-3-ol (**quercetin**).

22. The method of claim 1, wherein the **MMP** inhibitor is a **flavone**.

24. The method of claim 17, wherein te **MMP** inhibitor is a **flavone**.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:134921 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Methods for inhibiting photoaging of skin
INVENTOR(S):	Fisher, Gary J., Ann Arbor, MI, United States Voorhees, John J., Ann Arbor, MI, United States Kang, Sewon, Ann Arbor, MI, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Regents of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6130254		20001010
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-89914		19980603 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-48520P	19970604 (60)
	US 1997-57976P	19970905 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Fay, Zohreh
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Kim, Vickie Y.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Hopgood, Calimafde Kalil & Judlowe
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	31
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	22 Drawing Figure(s); 19 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1227

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ines should be monitored carefully for such untoward reactions. Other **MMP** inhibitors include **genistein** and **quercetin** (as described in U.S. Pat Nos. 5,637,703, 5,665,367, and FR-A-2,671,724, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference) and related compounds, as well as other antioxidants such as NAC (N-acetyl cysteine), green tea extract, and others.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:233120 USPATFULL
TITLE: METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR PREVENTING AND TREATING CHRONOLOGICAL AGING IN HUMAN SKIN
INVENTOR(S): VARANI, JAMES, ANN ARBOR, MI, United States
FISHER, GARY J., ANN ARBOR, MI, United States
VOORHEES, JOHN J., ANN ARBOR, MI, United States
KANG, SEWON, ANN ARBOR, MI, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001053347	A1	20011220
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-28435	A1	19980224 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-40594P	19970225 (60)
	US 1997-42976P	19970408 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HOPGOOD CALIMAFDE KALIL & JUDLOWE, 60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, NY, 10165
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 25
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 18 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 946
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

BLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L21 ANSWER 19 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

DETD [0070] **MMPs** are also inhibited by BB2284 (described by Gearing, A. J. H. et al., Nature (1994) 370:555-557), GI129471 (described by McGeehan G. M., et al., Nature (1994) 370:558-561), and TIMPs (tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases, which inhibit vertebrate **collagenases** and other metalloproteinases, including gelatinase and stromelysin). Still other compounds useful for the present invention include hydroxamate and hydroxy-urea derivatives, such as Galardin, Batimastat, and Marimastat, and those disclosed in EP-A1-0 558635 and EP-A1-0 558648 (disclosed therein as useful for inhibiting **MMPs** in the treatment of, among other etiologies, skin ulcers, skin cancer, and epidermolysis bullosa). Retinoids have been reported by Goldsmith, L. A. (Physiology, Biochemistry, and Molecular Biology of the Skin, 2nd. Ed. (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1991), Chpt. 17) to cause an increase in steady state levels of TIMP mRNA that would suggest transcriptional control; although, based on our discoveries, we have found this is not true in human skin in vivo. Still other inhibitors of **MMPs** that can be applied topically and are useful in practicing the claimed invention include the tetracyclines and derivatives thereof, such as minocycline, roliteracycline, chlortetracycline, methacycline, oxytetracycline, doxycycline, demeclocycline, and the various salts thereof. Because of possible allergic or sensitization reactions, the topical administration of tetracyclines should be monitored carefully for such untoward reactions. Other **MMP** inhibitors include **genistein** and **quercetin** (as described in U.S. Pat Nos. 5,637,703, 5,665,367, and FR-A-2,671,724, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference) and related compounds, as well as other antioxidants such as NAC (N-acetyl cysteine), green tea extract, and others.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:233120 USPATFULL

TITLE: METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR PREVENTING AND TREATING CHRONOLOGICAL AGING IN HUMAN SKIN

INVENTOR(S): VARANI, JAMES, ANN ARBOR, MI, United States
FISHER, GARY J., ANN ARBOR, MI, United States
VOORHEES, JOHN J., ANN ARBOR, MI, United States
KANG, SEWON, ANN ARBOR, MI, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001053347	A1	20011220	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-28435	A1	19980224	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-40594P	19970225 (60)
	US 1997-42976P	19970408 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HOPGOOD CALIMAFDE KALIL & JUDLOWE, 60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, NY, 10165
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 25
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 18 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 946
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

-acetyl-Leu-Leu-methioninal (calpain inhibitor); N-acetyl-Leu-Leu-norleucinal (calpain inhibitor); p-aminobenzyol-Gly-Pro-D-Leu-D-Ala hydroxamic acid (**matrix metalloprotease** inhibitor); 2(R)-[N-(4-methoxyphenylsulfonyl)-N-(3-pyridylmethyl)amino]-3-methylbutano-hydroxamic acid (metalloprotease inhibitor); L-1-chloro-3-[4-tosylamido]-7-amino-2-heptanone-HCl (TLCK), L-1-chloro-3-[4-tosylamido]-4-phenyl-2-butanone (TPCK), tranexamic acid, glycyrrhizic acid, 18-.beta.-glycyrrhetinic acid, and corresponding salts, stearylglycyrrhetinate, colloidal oat extracts, elhibin, zinc salts, iodoacetate, phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, phosphoramidon, 4-(2-aminoethyl)-benzenesulfonylfluoride HCl, 3,4-dichloroiso-coumarin, **quercetin**, and the like, and mixtures thereof.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:201723 USPATFULL

TITLE: Disposable absorbent article having a skin care composition containing an enzyme inhibitor

INVENTOR(S): Roe, Donald Carroll, West Chester, OH, UNITED STATES
Rourke, Francis James, Sharonville, OH, UNITED STATES
Osborne, Scott Edward, Middletown, OH, UNITED STATES

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003139711	A1	20030724
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-323386	A1	20021218 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-623813, filed on 8 Sep 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-41266, filed on 12 Mar 1998, ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	WO 1999-US5311	19990311

48. A method for treating a condition or disease in a mammal by inhibiting the breakdown of glycogen and the generation of ATP through phosphorylase kinase inhibition in order to inhibit the energy supply for at least one cellular activity selected from the group consisting of cell migration, cell proliferation, cytokine secretion, growth factor secretion and gene transcription, the method comprising administering soluble curcumin, a soluble curcuminoid, or a soluble curcumin derivative in a solution containing at least one alcohol to a mammal to detectably inhibit the activity of phosphorylase kinase in the blood of the mammal or in a tissue of the mammal, the condition or disease being selected from the group consisting of: psoriasis, skin wounds, burns and scalds, **scars**, chemical-, radiation-, and sun-induced injury to the skin, smoking-induced injury to the skin, allergic and hypersensitive reactions, hay fever, periodontal disease, gingivitis, eczemas, and skin infections (bacterial, viral, fungal, or mycoplasmal).

60. The method of claim 1 further comprising administering to the mammal at least one additional compound, the additional compound being selected from the group consisting of: (a) vitamin D.sub.3 and vitamin D.sub.3 analogues; (b) vitamin A, vitamin A derivatives, and vitamin A analogues (c) a calmodulin inhibitor; (d) an anti-inflammatory drug; (e) a calcium channel blocker; (f) a H1 or H2 histamine blocker; (g) an antioxidant or free radical scavenger; (h) a polyphenolic compound; (i) a monoterpene; (j) **genistein**; (k) a soybean derived lectin; and (l) dehydrozingerone.

70. The method of claim 60 wherein the additional compound is **genistein**.

73. The method of claim 15 further comprising administering to the mammal at least one additional compound, the additional compound being selected from the group consisting of: (a) vitamin D.sub.3 and vitamin D.sub.3 analogues; (b) vitamin A, vitamin A derivatives, and vitamin A analogues (c) a calmodulin inhibitor; (d) an anti-inflammatory drug; (e) a calcium channel blocker; (f) a H1 or H2 histamine blocker; (g) an antioxidant or free radical scavenger; (h) a polyphenolic compound; (i) a monoterpene; (j) **genistein**; (k) a soybean derived lectin; and. (l) dehydrozingerone.

83. The method of claim 73 wherein the additional compound is **genistein**.

86. The method of claim 30 further comprising administering to the mammal at least one additional compound, the additional compound being selected from the group consisting of: (a) vitamin D.sub.3 and vitamin D.sub.3 analogues; (b) vitamin A, vitamin A derivatives, and vitamin A analogues (c) a calmodulin inhibitor; (d) an anti-inflammatory drug; (e) a calcium channel blocker; (f) a H1 or H2 histamine blocker; (g) an antioxidant or free radical scavenger; (h) a polyphenolic compound; (i) a monoterpene; (j) **genistein**; (k) a soybean derived lectin; and (l) dehydrozingerone.

87. The method of claim 33 further comprising administering to the mammal at least one additional compound, the additional compound being selected from the group consisting of: (a) vitamin D.sub.3 and vitamin D.sub.3 analogues; (b) vitamin A, vitamin A derivatives, and vitamin A analogues (c) a calmodulin inhibitor; (d) an anti-inflammatory drug; (e) a calcium channel blocker; (f) a H1 or H2 histamine blocker; (g) an antioxidant or free radical scavenger; (h) a polyphenolic compound; (i) a monoterpene; (j) **genistein**; (k) a soybean derived lectin; and (l) dehydrozingerone.

88. The method of claim 36 further comprising administering to the

mammal at least one additional compound, the additional compound being selected from the group consisting of: (a) vitamin D.sub.3 and vitamin D.sub.3 analogues; (b) vitamin A, vitamin A derivatives, and vitamin A analogues (c) a calmodulin inhibitor; (d) an anti-inflammatory drug; (e) a calcium channel blocker; (f) a H1 or H2 histamine blocker; (g) an antioxidant or free radical scavenger; (h) a polyphenolic compound; (i) a monoterpene; (j) **genistein**; (k) a soybean derived lectin; and (l) dehydrozingerone.

89. The method of claim 39 further comprising administering to the mammal at least one additional compound, the additional compound being selected from the group consisting of: (a) vitamin D.sub.3 and vitamin D.sub.3 analogues; (b) vitamin A, vitamin A derivatives, and vitamin A analogues (c) a calmodulin inhibitor; (d) an anti-inflammatory drug; (e) a calcium channel blocker; (f) a H1 or H2 histamine blocker; (g) an antioxidant or free radical scavenger; (h) a polyphenolic compound; (i) a monoterpene; (j) **genistein**; (k) a soybean derived lectin; and (l) dehydrozingerone.

90. The method of claim 42 further comprising administering to the mammal at least one additional compound, the additional compound being selected from the group consisting of: (a) vitamin D.sub.3 and vitamin D.sub.3 analogues; (b) vitamin A, vitamin A derivatives, and vitamin A analogues (c) a calmodulin inhibitor; (d) an anti-inflammatory drug; (e) a calcium channel blocker; (f) a H1 or H2 histamine blocker; (g) an antioxidant or free radical scavenger; (h) a polyphenolic compound; (i) a monoterpene; (j) **genistein**; (k) a soybean derived lectin; and (l) dehydrozingerone

91. The method of claim 45 further comprising administering to the mammal at least one additional compound, the additional compound being selected from the group consisting of: (a) vitamin D.sub.3 and vitamin D.sub.3 analogues; (b) vitamin A, vitamin A derivatives, and vitamin A analogues (c) a calmodulin inhibitor; (d) an anti-inflammatory drug; (e) a calcium channel blocker; (f) a H1 or H2 histamine blocker; (g) an antioxidant or free radical scavenger; (h) a polyphenolic compound; (i) a monoterpene; (j) **genistein**; (k) a soybean derived lectin; and (l) dehydrozingerone

92. The method of claim 48 further comprising administering to the mammal at least one additional compound, the additional compound being selected from the group consisting of: (a) vitamin D.sub.3 and vitamin D.sub.3 analogues; (b) vitamin A, vitamin A derivatives, and vitamin A analogues (c) a calmodulin inhibitor; (d) an anti-inflammatory drug; (e) a calcium channel blocker; (f) a H1 or H2 histamine blocker; (g) an antioxidant or free radical scavenger; (h) a polyphenolic compound; (i) a monoterpene; (j) **genistein**; (k) a soybean derived lectin; and. (l) dehydrozingerone

93. The method of claim 50 further comprising administering to the mammal at least one additional compound, the additional compound being selected from the group consisting of: (a) vitamin D.sub.3 and vitamin D.sub.3 analogues; (b) vitamin A, vitamin A derivatives, and vitamin A analogues (c) a calmodulin inhibitor; (d) an anti-inflammatory drug; (e) a calcium channel blocker; (f) a H1 or H2 histamine blocker; (g) an antioxidant or free radical scavenger; (h) a polyphenolic compound; (i) a monoterpene; (j) **genistein**; (k) a soybean derived lectin; and (l) dehydrozingerone

94. The method of claim 52 further comprising administering to the mammal at least one additional compound, the additional compound being selected from the group consisting of: (a) vitamin D.sub.3 and vitamin D.sub.3 analogues; (b) vitamin A, vitamin A derivatives, and vitamin A analogues (c) a calmodulin inhibitor; (d) an anti-inflammatory drug;

(e) a calcium channel blocker; (f) a H1 or H2 histamine blocker; (g) an antioxidant or free radical scavenger; (h) a polyphenolic compound; (i) a monoterpene; (j) **genistein**; (k) a soybean derived lectin; and (l) dehydrozingerone.

95. The method of claim 54 further comprising administering to the mammal at least one additional compound, the additional compound being selected from the group consisting of: (a) vitamin D.sub.3 and vitamin D.sub.3 analogues; (b) vitamin A, vitamin A derivatives, and vitamin A analogues (c) a calmodulin inhibitor; (d) an anti-inflammatory drug; (e) a calcium channel blocker; (f) a H1 or H2 histamine blocker; (g) an antioxidant or free radical scavenger; (h) a polyphenolic compound; (i) a monoterpene; (j) **genistein**; (k) a soybean derived lectin; and (l) dehydrozingerone.

96. The method of claim 56 further comprising administering to the mammal at least one additional compound, the additional compound being selected from the group consisting of: (a) vitamin D.sub.3 and vitamin D.sub.3 analogues; (b) vitamin A, vitamin A derivatives, and vitamin A analogues (c) a calmodulin inhibitor; (d) an anti-inflammatory drug; (e) a calcium channel blocker; (f) a H1 or H2 histamine blocker; (g) an antioxidant or free radical scavenger; (h) a polyphenolic compound; (i) a monoterpene; (j) **genistein**; (k) a soybean derived lectin; and (l) dehydrozingerone

97. The method of claim 58 further comprising administering to the mammal at least one additional compound, the additional compound being selected from the group consisting of: (a) vitamin D.sub.3 and vitamin D.sub.3 analogues; (b) vitamin A, vitamin A derivatives, and vitamin A analogues (c) a calmodulin inhibitor; (d) an anti-inflammatory drug; (e) a calcium channel blocker; (f) a H1 or H2 histamine blocker; (g) an antioxidant or free radical scavenger; (h) a polyphenolic compound; (i) a monoterpene; (j) **genistein**; (k) a soybean derived lectin; and (l) dehydrozingerone

98. A pharmaceutical composition comprising: (a) curcumin, a curcuminoid, or a curcumin derivative in a solution containing at least one alcohol, the curcumin, curcuminoid, or curcumin derivative being present in a quantity sufficient to detectably inhibit the activity of phosphorylase kinase in the blood of the mammal or in a tissue of the mammal to which the composition is administered; (b) at least one additional compound, the additional compound being selected from the group consisting of: (1) vitamin D.sub.3 and vitamin D.sub.3 analogues; (2) vitamin A, vitamin A derivatives, and vitamin A analogues (3) a calmodulin inhibitor; (4) an anti-inflammatory drug; (5) a calcium channel blocker; (6) a H1 or H2 histamine blocker; (7) an antioxidant or free radical scavenger; (8) a polyphenolic compound; (9) a monoterpene; (10) **genistein**; (11) a soybean derived lectin; and (12) dehydrozingerone; and (c) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

109. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 98 wherein the additional compound is **genistein**.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:229235 USPATFULL
TITLE: METHOD FOR USING SOLUBLE CURCUMIN TO INHIBIT PHOSPHORYLASE KINASE IN INFLAMMATORY DISEASES
INVENTOR(S): HENG, MADALENE C.Y., NORTHRIDGE, CA, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001051184	A1	20011213	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-315856	A1	19990520	(9)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	ATTN: DAVID A. FARAH. M.D., SHELDON & MAK, 225 SOUTH LAKE AVENUE, SUITE 900, PASADENA, CA, 91101
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	115
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	13 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	4191

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

especially alkylated derivatives
such as 5-(n-octanoyl)salicylic acid and its esters. Antibacterials such as clindamicyn or erythromycin phosphate, or antibiotics of the tetracyclin type may also be used. Such active compounds are preferred when the skin has a tendency towards **acne** and can be used in particular in combination with emollients, softening agents, especially honey and waxes and/or **cicatrizing** agents, especially certain mineral salts, such as zinc oxide. They may also be combined with astringent agents such as tannins and/or aluminium and/or zirconium chlorohydrates.

CLM What is claimed is:
13. The method according to claim 1, wherein the selecting includes selecting at least the treatment mode, and wherein said at least one cosmetically active compound is chosen from emollients, moisturizers, softening agents, keratolytic agents, desquamating agents, **cicatrizing** agents, regenerating agents, anti-wrinkle agents, tautening agents, sunscreen agents, soothing agents, self-tanning agents, lightening agents, bleaching agents, antioxidants, free-radical scavengers, liporegulating agents, anti-**acne** agents, anti-ageing agents, anti-inflammatory agents, refreshing agents, vascular protecting agents, antibacterials, antifungals, and nourishing agents.

34. The method according to claim 1, wherein the cosmetically active compound is chosen from one of emollients, softening agents, **cicatrizing** agents, and astringent agents.

42. The method according to claim 1, wherein said at least one cosmetically active compound comprises at least one liposoluble compound chosen from D-.alpha.-tocopherol, DL-.alpha.-tocopherol, D-.alpha.-tocopherol acetate, DL-.alpha.-tocopherol acetate, ascorbyl palmitate, vitamin F and vitamin F glycerides, vitamins D, vitamin D.sub.2, vitamin D.sub.3, retinol, retinol esters, retinol palmitate, retinol propionate, .beta.-carotene, D-panthenol, farnesol, farnesyl acetate; jojoba and blackcurrant oils rich in essential fatty acids; keratolytic agents; asiatic acid, madecassic acid, asiaticoside, total extract of centella asiatica, .beta.-glycyrrhetinic acid, .alpha.-bisabolol, ceramides; phytanetriol, milk sphingomyelin, phospholipids of marine origin, rich in polyunsaturated essential fatty acids, ethoxyquin; extract of rosemary, extract of melissa, **quercetin**, extract of dried microalgae, and steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:174801 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cosmetic skin treatment method and cleansing treatment patch
INVENTOR(S): Gueret, Jean-Louis H., Paris, FRANCE
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal S.A., Paris, FRANCE (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6419935	B1	20020716
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-363171		19990729 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 1998-9794	19980730
	FR 1998-9795	19980730
	FR 1998-9880	19980731

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dees, Jose' G.

ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Haghighatian, Mina
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 81
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 950
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L24 ANSWER 11 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1967:103883 CAPLUS
DN 66:103883
TI Tissue histamine and catechol amines in the reparative process
AU Lahiri, P. K.; Sanyal, R. K.
CS Maulana Azad. Med. Coll., New Delhi, India
SO Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology (1967), 19(4), 271-2
CODEN: JPPMAB; ISSN: 0022-3573
DT Journal
LA English
CC 15 (Pharmacodynamics)
AB Rats received daily i.p. injections of polymyxin B (5 mg./kg.), nialamide (80 mg./kg.), iproniazid (40 mg./kg.), pyrogallol (200 mg./kg.), quercetin (50 mg./kg.), or .beta.-methasone (2.5 mg./kg.) for 10 days following skin injury. Polymyxin B, the monoamine oxidase inhibitors (nialamide and iproniazid), and quercitin markedly reduced tensile strength of scar tissue with only a slight redn. in the granulation tissue. Pyrogallol and .beta.-methasone reduced the amt. of granulation tissue as well as the tensile strength. Processes which either lead to a redn. in tissue histamine coutent or which block the pathway of catechol amine disposal affect the reparative process in such a way as to produce a poor quality of granulation tissue without affecting the total quantity.
ST NIALAMIDE GRANULATION TISSUE; GRANULATION TISSUE NIALAMIDE; SCAR TISSUE POLYMYXIN; POLYMYXIN SCAR TISSUE; HISTAMINE SCAR TISSUE; CATECHOL AMINES SKIN
IT Wounds